

(Release at 6:30 P.M. EST)

(Tobacco)

New York -- The Tobacco Industry Research Committee announced today that it made 41 grants-in-aid in 1959 to support research by independent investigators into questions of tobacco use and health.

Timothy V. Hartnett, Committee chairman, also disclosed that an additional \$500,000 was added to the Committee's research funds, bringing the total to \$3,700,000. The Committee was established in 1954.

Last Year's grants went to 22 scientists to support new research projects. The Committee's Scientific Advisory Board also recommended grants to continue 19 projects started previously.

Hartnett said that since the Committee's formation grants have been made to 90 scientists in 61 medical schools, laboratories and research institutions throughout the nation.

NEWS CALL BULLETIN

San Francisco, California
February 8, 1960

Tobacco Study Grants Increased

Special to the News-Call Bulletin

NEW YORK—The Tobacco Industry Research Committee made 41 research grants totalling more than \$500,000 during 1959.

This brings total TIRC expenditures since it was founded in 1954 to \$3,700,000.

Among the 1959 awards:

To Dr. Julius H. Comroe Jr., director of the University of California Cardiovascular Research Institute, San Francisco, a grant to study "The Effect of Smoking Upon Airway Resistance." (Dr. Comroe recently reported that he found one cigaret will increase that resistance by 50 pct. for an hour after smoking.)

To Pauline Heizer, Ph.D, research associate in the San Francisco Institute of Medical Sciences, which operates at San Francisco Stanford Hospital, a grant to study the effects of cigaret smoke condensate on the skins of mice.

OSCEOLA RECORD
Osceola, Nebraska
March 10, 1960

(This editorial appeared also in a number of other papers around the country.)

Let Us Be Sure

We have before us the scholarly and highly objective 68 page 1959 Report of the Scientific Director, Clarence Cook Little, Sc.D, of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

His report describes the long-range research program developed and directed for the Committee by a Scientific Advisory Board of 10 doctors and scientists noted for their work in cancer and other diseases. Research grants have been made to 90 scientists in 61 hospitals, universities and research institutions from a fund so far totalling \$3,700,000.

This 1959 report weighs a trifle over four ounces on our postal scales and that's a lot of technical reading! It covers research papers and findings that, as Dr. Little says, clearly show "The problems in cancer and cardiovascular diseases are tremendously complicated and the chance of finding a simple answer is small or non-existent."

For instance, the painting of shaved mouse skin with concentrated condensates of tobacco smoke has produced tumors in some mice and not in others, yet no substance has been found in tobacco smoke in sufficient quantities to account for the reactions reported. Repeated experiments here and abroad on animals induced to inhale tobacco smoke have failed to produce lung cancer of the type prevalent in man. Similar inhalation studies with dogs over a period of more than three years, says the report, did not produce any lung cancers, nor did hamsters with pellets of tobacco sewn in their cheek pouches develop the dread disease.

Research in South Africa showed a greater incidence of lung cancer among immigrants from the industrial cities of Britain than among the white natives who are regarded as the world's heaviest cigarette smokers but have a relatively low lung cancer rate.

All of which brings us right back to the warning of Dr. Little in his report: "Let us be perfectly sure," he writes, "of what we call established casual factors, and let us be honest in our evaluation of what we advocate . . . before we attempt to convince the public of any proven guilt or lack of guilt in any widespread human usage or custom, whether tobacco use or something else."

That's good advice anywhere, anytime.